

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, MARCH 12—  
Last 24 hours' rainfall, .24; Temperature, max.  
77; min. 64; Weather, fair.

Established July 2, 1854.

SUGAR—96° Test Centrifugals, 4,995; Per  
Ton, \$99.90. 88 Analysis Beets, 151; Per  
Ton, \$105

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1905.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## MASS MEETINGS OPPOSE LAX SUNDAY LAW

### Two Crowded Congregations Hear Strong Protests Against Letting Down Bars.

Below will be found reports of the mass meetings of the "Evangelical" communions, called by the Hawaiian Board, at Central Union and Kawaiahao churches last night. In this issue there also appear the sermon of Bishop Restarick of the American Episcopal Church on the Sunday question and a resolution of the local Catholic Federation with respect to the pending Sunday bill. Members of the Legislature have in all these expressions a comprehensive symposium of Christian opinion upon the Sunday question.

#### CENTRAL UNION MEETING.

During the organ prelude Governor Carter entered the auditorium and took the presiding officer's chair on the platform. Accompanying him were Rev. Dr. W. M. Kincaid, W. A. Bowen, Rev. D. Scudder and Mr. Rath. The exercises opened with the singing of "A Day of Rest."

The auditorium and gallery were filled, and it was noticeable that many prominent citizens not regular members of Central Union were present. The Legislature did not appear to be well represented. Here and there in the audience the face of a legislator could be seen, but it was known the majority of the statesmen were out of town.

After a short prayer by Mr. Rath, in which he thanked the Almighty for the Day of Rest, which was for rest and to be free of labor, Dr. Kincaid stated that "Our honored Governor is really chairman of this meeting, but has asked me to relieve him of all preliminaries. This done he will preside at the meeting."

The audience then sang "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," when Governor Carter was introduced by Rev. W. M. Kincaid.

#### CARTER WAS RESPONSIBLE.

Governor Carter responded by saying: "Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow Citizens and Fellow Residents of Honolulu: I came here tonight to listen and not to speak, simply to act as chairman. I was told that the meeting was not to pass any resolutions or any vote which would express an opinion on the subject which is before us. The service is a joint service in which all the congregations of the city have been asked to participate."

"Probably more than any other man, I am responsible for the agitation on this question. I was little aware of the far-reaching effect it would have when I instructed the police department to carry out the law. I will admit here that I did not know what the law was at the time, and I did not know the effect the order would have."

"However, the duty falls upon me in this community to administer the laws for this Territory, and I DON'T PROPOSE TO SHIRK THE RESPONSIBILITY OR AVOID IT. Whatever the law-makers do it will be my duty

and I am responsible for the enforcement thereof.

"I am peculiarly interested in seeing that whatever law is put upon the Statutes is one that can be administered."

"We want a law that can be enforced without too great expense being attached to it. So I have come to hear and not to speak. We are asked here to hear individual expressions of some of our leading citizens and to be instructed in whatever may come before us."

"Too often we neglect our part as citizens. Too often we neglect our part when a duty falls upon us. Proposed laws are matters of vital interest."

"In a republic it is the representatives of the people who make the laws and it is the voice of the people we are trying to hear and be guided by them."

#### BOWEN APPEALS FOR REST.

The Governor then introduced W. A. Bowen as a citizen who took a lively interest in public matters.

Mr. Bowen prefaced the reading of his address by saying he was a business man, and being so had done a business-like thing by preparing his address in writing. He said:

"We gather for the purpose of registering our position on the Sunday question. This question has been brought to the front by the proposed new Sunday laws, now before our Legislature for enactment. The whole community can be congratulated, that such public discussion as has thus far been made, has been candid, and serious, and without acrimony. The Press of the city can be commended for temperate editorial expression."

"The situation appears to be as follows: There are those who have desired a change from our present laws concerning Sunday observance. They desire and mean to be law abiding people. The present statutes have proved more or less irksome—a little too prohibitive, perhaps—to be satisfactory. More "elbow-room" was desirable, from their point of view. It was much preferable to have a law upon the books which they could obey, rather than evade, or openly disobey. It was clear, therefore, that if greater permissions, or sanctions of the law were obtainable, it was perfectly in order either to seek amendment or enlargement of present laws, or to secure the passage of new laws, that would grant the points desired. Accordingly they have proceeded in good business manner. Their bills have been

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## THE CATHOLIC FEDERATION ON THE SUNDAY QUESTION

At a meeting of the Federation of Catholic Societies yesterday evening the following resolution was adopted:

#### RESOLUTION.

Whereas, There is a bill pending before the Senate, passed by the Lower House, to enact laws relative to the observance of Sunday;

And Whereas, His Lordship, Right Reverend Bishop Libert, representing one-third of the citizens of this Territory, has expressed himself in no uncertain terms for the passage of a law modifying the obnoxious laws at present on the statute books relating to the observance of Sunday;

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, That we, the American Federation of Catholic Societies of the Territory of Hawaii, in special meeting assembled, do hereby fully and unqualifiedly endorse the views of His Lordship, the Bishop of Zeugma, as set forth in the issue of the Evening Bulletin of March 11.

And Be It Further Resolved, That this Federation does hereby petition for the passage by the Legislature now in session, of laws modifying and amending the present stringent laws relating to the observance of Sunday and place themselves on record as being in favor

of allowing all recreations and amusements on Sunday, consistent with the due observance of the day.

And Be It Further Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to both branches of the Legislature, to the Governor of the Territory and to the National Executive Board of the American Federation of Catholic Societies; and that the same be published in the daily papers of the city.

(Signed): Catholic Mission: Rev. Father James, Rev. Father Stephen Alencastro.

Catholic Benevolent Union of Hawaii: Rev. Father Valentin, I. W. McDonald, John Sheehan.

Ancient Order of Hibernians: F. D. Creedon, William Erving, M. J. Carroll.

Sisters of the Sacred Hearts: Per Priscilla Sullivan.

Ladies' Aid Society: Mrs. Ella Sullivan, Agnes Weed.

Ladies' Auxiliary A. O. H.: Alice Dowling, Mrs. Marguerite Cowes, St. Louis College: Father Francis, Bro. Thomas.

Sodality of the Immaculate Conception: Minnie Avilla, M. Medeiros, Helen McCarthy.

Sacred Heart Society: Mrs. Lapana, Mrs. Alapai.

## THEORIES ESCHEWED BY THE DETECTIVES

### Reasons for Removal of the Late Mrs. Stanford's Secretary and Maid from the Moana to the Young Hotel.

According to Mr. Timothy Hopkins, the secretary of the late Mrs. Stanford, Miss Berner, and May Hunt, the maid, were removed from the Moana to the Young Hotel out of motives of pure humanity.

"Those two women," Mr. Hopkins is reported to have said, "have been out there all alone ever since the sad death of Mrs. Stanford. Necessarily, the associations there must have been unpleasant for them. Dr. Jordan and myself are here at the Young, and it was deemed advisable, in order to cheer them up, that they should come up here also."

And it is extremely probable, from all the circumstances, that Mr. Hopkins stated the chief motive for the removal of the two women. Both Dr. Jordan and Mr. Hopkins speak in the very highest terms of Miss Berner. Neither of them associates any thought of guilty knowledge of Mrs. Stanford's death with her for one moment. Neither, there is reason to believe, do the two San Francisco detectives, although naturally they are more reticent. And of course nobody in the whole world harbors a thought against May Hunt, the maid. She had been in Mrs. Stanford's service for too short a period.

But, aside from the stated motive of humanity, it is also apparent that in the course of the independent investigation of the case that they have undertaken, Captain Cullenden and Detective Reynolds will find it necessary to consult both Miss Berner and May Hunt with greater or less frequency, and it is much handier to have the women at the Young, where the detectives are likewise quartered, than at the Moana, where the tragedy occurred.

The San Francisco detectives have had all the evidence taken at the Coroner's inquest placed in their hands and, presumably, have gone through it very carefully. Having mastered the details of this, they have, as has already been said, undertaken a complete investigation of the whole affair upon their own account. They will bring to this investigation minds entirely free of prejudice in favor of any theory. Both Captain Cullenden and Detective Reynolds are too old at the game to conceive a theory and then bend the circumstances to fit it—casting aside all those that will not bend. They will, in their investigation, see every person either nearly or remotely connected with the case, and consider all of the circumstances connected with the death of Mrs. Stanford. Nobody's idea of the case will be permitted to stand in the light for a moment.

And when all of the circumstances are considered and all the facts sifted, it will probably be found that Mrs. Jane L. Stanford was the victim of no poisoner. There can be no escape from the fact that Mrs. Stanford did take strychnine. The point to be determined is whether she took enough to cause death. Could she have got enough in a teaspoonful of the bi-carbonate and in one cascara capsule to cause death? Was she not in a fit mental state to suffer hysterical collapse at the mere thought of having been poisoned?

These are the questions presented for solution to the San Francisco detectives. It is known that the friends of Mrs. Stanford reject the suicide theory with horror, and indeed that seems the least tenable of all theories of the tragedy. Very probably, also, the friends of Mrs. Stanford shrink from the thought that any miscreant would have been so base as to give this good woman poison with murderous intent. Indeed, Dr. David Starr Jordan has said as much. Nevertheless, the San Francisco detectives are here in the interest of the law to ascertain the truth, and will uncover it, if still possible, from the maze of apparent contradictions in which the affair has been clouded. And they will respect no theory whatever in doing it.

The two detectives, it is now known, hope to have the affair so

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## HUMORIST WILDER SAYS HONOLULU STRUCK HIM BEST IN HIS TRAVELS

Marshall P. Wilder, the humorist, in an interesting note to the Hawaii Promotion Committee says that, in his girdling of the globe, the place which stands out most prominently in his mind, as that which awakened his interest in its beautiful scenery and delights, was Honolulu, together with the island of Oahu, what he saw of it during his brief stay last year. Mr. Wilder states that it is his purpose to revisit Hawaii as soon as he can conveniently find the time, and to devote himself to enjoying the islands for a long period.

Mr. Wilder says that he has prepared several articles on his impressions of Hawaii, which will appear in periodicals in which he is running his stories.

## GREAT BATTLE NEAR CLIMAX AT TIE PASS

### Kuropatkin's Sun Setting--Rojevsky May Have to Fight Togo.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

TOKIO, March 13.—Field Marshal Oyama reports the capture of 40,000 prisoners and 60 guns. He states that 90,000 Russians have been killed and wounded, 26,000 being left dead on the field. The Japanese have captured 60,000 rifles and millions' worth of property. Casualties of the Japanese number 41,000.

#### CLOSING IN UPON TIE PASS.

A retreating Russian column was captured on Saturday at the Pu river. The Japanese are now in touch with Tie Pass in their vigorous pursuit of the enemy.

#### RUSSIANS IN BAD STRAITS.

It is believed that the Russians are exhausted and, owing to shortage of both food and ammunition, unable to resist the pursuing Japanese.

#### KUROPATKIN'S BIG MISSING LIST.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 13.—General Kuropatkin telegraphed on Saturday that his rear guard was sixteen miles from Tie Pass. There were 1190 officers and 46,391 men missing.

#### MAY COMPEL FLEET TO FIGHT.

Russia's official attitude favors the following propositions:

1. The organization of a new army.
2. The reorganization of the forces in the Orient.
3. That Admiral Rojevsky be ordered to join battle with Admiral Togo.

#### KUROPATKIN'S PROBABLE SUCCESSOR.

The public is ignorant of the extent of the disaster about Mukden. Kuropatkin's resignation is expected. His successor will probably be Grodekoff, Governor of Amur.

#### DECISIVE HOUR AT TIE PASS.

TIE PASS, March 13.—It is reported that the Japanese are attempting another side turning movement, with the object of driving the Russians away from the pass. Arrivals of troops at the pass are badly mixed, so that reforming is necessary. The Russians are undecided whether to resist or to abandon the pass.

#### CHINESE RAILWAY SHUT DOWN.

TIENTSIN, March 13.—The Chinese railway administration has suspended the service between Keopantsze, Yenkow and Simmintin, owing to Japanese insistence on the transportation of military stores.

## RUSSIANS SURRENDERING AMIDST GENERAL ROUT

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1905.

To the JAPANESE CONSUL-GENERAL, Honolulu:

Marshal Oyama's report received in the afternoon of the 11th inst. is as follows:

"Our various detachments, hotly pursuing the enemy from all directions and inflicting considerable damage everywhere, occupied in the afternoon of the 10th inst. the enemy's line thirteen miles to the north of the Hunho and are continuing pursuit on the 11th inst. Our detachment which started northward in the morning of the 11th inst., from the neighborhood of the Puho, met a large column of the enemy who was retreating northward and after severe hand-to-hand fighting our troops enveloped the enemy, which finally surrendered. In the neighborhood of Mukden, we are now engaged in clearing the remnant of the routed enemy. Some of them are still continuing resistance, while the others are coming to surrender. Heaps of the Russian corpses left afield abound everywhere."

Another report of Marshal Oyama received in the night of the 11th inst. states that the number of the Russian prisoners was estimated on the 10th inst. to have been about 20,000 and that since then it is continually increasing. Still another report of the Marshal received on the 12th inst. states that our total casualties from the 26th of Feb. to the 12th inst. amount to 41,222.

TAKAHIRA.

## AN AWFUL TRAGEDY TAKES PLACE IN DENVER

DENVER, Colo., March 13.—George Schistler shot and killed K. Fill and Mrs. Fill and burned their home. A child of the murdered couple is missing. Schistler later barricaded himself in his house, from whence he shot and seriously wounded Police Captain Bohanna, Surgeon Dulin and Policeman Kelly. The desperate murderer held the police force at bay for hours and was finally killed. Mrs. Schistler will probably die from the shock. The motive of Schistler's multiplied crime was revenge for a lawsuit in which Fill was victorious.